

5 First Policy
S/TO Security 38 d23rd October, 1959.COCOM Document 3413.05/9COORDINATING COMMITTEEMEMORANDUM BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEEONITEM 1305 - ROLLING MILLS23rd October, 1959References: COCOM Documents 3413.05/1 - 8.

1. A technical Working Group on rolling mills met on October 8th (See Annex to COCOM 3413.05/8) and again on October 22nd and 23rd. The report of the Chairman of the Working Group, which contains a redefinition proposal for recommendation to Member Governments, will be found below. The views of Governments on the redefinition proposal will be heard on November 9th unless the Committee decides otherwise.

2. Report of the Chairman of the technical Working Group.

After a thorough exchange of views on the questions left open on October 8th, experts arrived at the following definition which is submitted to the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee for recommendation to Governments.

"Metal rolling mills, the following:

(a) Sheet and strip mills as follows:

1. having automatic work roll adjustment controls for tapering or contouring along the length of the sheet or strip;
2. more than 3-high, n.o.s., (including dual purpose mills which can operate as either 2- or 4-high) which achieve special lateral and/or longitudinal contour control by one or more of the following means:
 - (i) work rolls having a ratio of roll face length to roll diameter which exceeds either:
6 : 1 for rolls with roll face length up to and including 30", or,
5 : 1 for rolls with roll face length exceeding 30";
 - (ii) work roll contour control achieved by concurrent deforming of back-up rolls, back-up shafts or work rolls;
 - (iii) closed loop electronic gauge controls;
 - (iv) control tensiometers (devices which both measure and automatically maintain appropriate adjustment of the tension applied to the metal being rolled);
 - (v) any other feature achieving special lateral and/or longitudinal contour controls comparable to those achieved by (i) to (iv).

(b) mills specially designed or re-designed for the rolling of metals and alloys with a melting point exceeding 1900°C.

(c) Specialised controls, parts and accessories for the above mills.

NOTE 1. The term "sheet and strip mills" is understood to cover mills for the rolling of plate, sheet, strip foil and any equivalent product.

NOTE 2. Part (a)(2) of this definition relates to technical developments which materially increase the capability of mills to meet the

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exceptionally close tolerances required for military needs. Governments may permit as "Administrative Exceptions" the export of:

- (a) hot mills possessing any of the characteristics covered by sub-para (i) to (v), if these characteristics do not present an improvement in kind and/or quality on similar devices incorporated into operating mills of the same type and size prior to January 1st of the year three years preceding the year of licensing
- (b) cold mills possessing any of the characteristics covered by sub-para (i) to (v), if these characteristics do not present an improvement in kind and/or quality on similar devices incorporated into any operating cold mill before January 1st of the year three years preceding the year of licensing
- (c) All controls, parts and accessories for the above mills. The term "improvement in kind or quality" applies only to technical developments resulting in a material increase in efficacy or reliability to achieve the exceptionally close tolerances in lateral and/or longitudinal contour required for military purposes.

NOTE 3. Sub-para (a)(2)(i) of the definition does not cover

- (a) mills having multiple work rolls rotating in a planetary form round the back-up rolls;
- (b) mills specially designed for the rolling of aluminium foil.

The term "more than 3-high" comprehends any mill in which each work roll is supported by one or more back-up rolls."

In view of the constant technical developments motivated by an increasing demand for rolling high density metals to a close tolerance, experts felt it advisable that modern rolling mills should not be free for export without close examination by licensing authorities. For this reason the definition of sub-item (a)(2) was kept fairly broad, giving, however, to Governments the possibility of administrative exceptions, which should be reported in the usual way in the monthly statistics.

The experts further believe that it would be appropriate for Governments to inform the Committee of any significant new development concerning sub-para (a)(2)(i-v) which may come to their attention.

As regards the date cut-off applicable to administrative exceptions (NOTE 2), the experts noted that any Government will have the right to recommend the maintenance of the embargo for any part of part (a)(2) of the definition.

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